



ON-CHAIN FORENSICS BRIEF



PREPARED BY

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NexusX & Northcrest Capital: *“Not pooled, not shared, yours”*

That is what the recruitment video tells you happens to your deposit. This report follows \$500 from one investor's wallet and shows what actually happened to it — pooled with other people's money inside four minutes, in a network that has moved \$1.46 million.

CHAIN

TRON · USDT TRC-20

PREPARED FOR

The AAA community

PUBLISHED

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STATUS

Wallets live at publication

READ THIS FIRST — WHAT RESTS ON WHAT

Everything from the deposit address onward is blockchain data, reproducible by anyone with a block explorer and the hashes printed below. One link is not: that these addresses were the ones the platform gave the depositor rests on his own account. That account is contemporaneous — he set the addresses out in an email to an anti-

fraud investigator on 4 August 2026, before any of this analysis existed — but it is still testimony, not a transaction. We say so plainly rather than burying it, and the final section sets out what each finding rests on.

A THE BOTTOM LINE

What this is, in three sentences

A platform marketed as NexusX, presented on its own site and in its own video as operating with Northcrest Capital, promises daily returns of 1.2%, tells members their funds sit in a personal account that is not pooled or shared, and pays rewards for recruiting other people. An investor's \$500 deposit was swept out of its address in eight hours, merged into a \$13,000 batch four minutes later, and passed into a wallet that has moved **\$1,477,325** in six months while never holding more than about \$67,000. Over the same period roughly **\$151,000** reached 390 members in payments averaging \$149, while about **\$618,000** left through a separate wallet in sixteen transfers.

1.2%

promised daily return — 438%
a year, simple

8h 24m

from the investor's deposit
landing to being swept away

\$150,762

paid to 390 people, in 1,011
transfers

\$618,277

out through one wallet, in 16
transfers

B CLAIM VS. CHAIN

The promise the blockchain contradicts

Step one of joining NexusX, as described in the platform's own recruitment video, is to deposit funds. The video is explicit about where that money then sits.

“Your money is held securely in your own personal account on the NCC platform. **Not pooled, not shared, yours.**”

NEXUSX RECRUITMENT VIDEO — VERBATIM

Section C follows a single deposit. It was pooled within eight and a half hours and shared into a batch four minutes after that. Both movements carry a transaction hash that anyone can open.

And a second claim, denied four times over

The same operation states repeatedly that it has nothing to do with cryptocurrency. The phrase “Zero Crypto. Ever.” appears as a banner on the recruitment site. The FAQ answers the question “Do you trade Cryptocurrency?” with “Absolutely not”, adding that the platform has no involvement with crypto wallets or digital currency products, and inviting readers to report anyone who says otherwise. The footer disclaimer repeats it. The video promises a route to income with “no crypto surprises”.

The investor was given four cryptocurrency deposit addresses: one on TRON, one for USDT on Ethereum, one Bitcoin address, one Ethereum address.

The screenshot shows the OKLink Bitcoin explorer interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the OKLink logo, a dropdown menu set to 'Bitcoin', and a search bar. Below the navigation bar, there's a header section with the 'Bitcoin explorer' title, a fee indicator of '1.12 sats/vB', and several filter buttons: 'Blockchain', 'Runes', 'Inscriptions', 'Developers', and 'More'. The main content area displays a specific Bitcoin address: '15FrL1CGsq1ofXiUwCF6sqZSTmdPPxCojs'. Below the address, there are three panels: 'Overview', 'Txn info', and 'Asset allocation'. The 'Overview' panel shows a 'BTC balance' of '0 BTC' and 'Inscription token holdings' of '0 tokens (\$0)'. The 'Txn info' panel shows 'Total txns' as '0' and 'UTXO holdings' as '0 | --'. The 'Asset allocation' panel shows 'Total asset value: --' and a circular chart labeled 'UTXO'.

The Bitcoin address, checked on OKLink. Zero balance, zero transactions, no first-received date — never used by anyone. The two Ethereum-side addresses showed no activity either. Deposit addresses stay empty until their owner uses them, so this tells us only that this investor paid on TRON, the chain most commonly used because transfers are fast and cost cents.

The TRON address was different. It had been used exactly twice.

\$500, and the eight hours that followed

The deposit address given to this investor has two transactions in its entire existence. One in, one out, then silence. Every timestamp, block height and hash below opens in a block explorer.

DEPOSIT ADDRESS TTQLS49PHUF51RTYFGNNXU3FSIMCMPMW8M — COMPLETE TRANSACTION HISTORY



block
83886287

2026-06-24 · 19:13:51 UTC

500.00 USDT in

Sent from the investor's own wallet [address withheld](#) to the deposit address they were given.

[6f717bad8b30fea067b9625cd709bd65a7cb105d6f3c49fe65035ef66f252ce4](#)

↓ held 8 hours 24 minutes



block
83896368

2026-06-25 · 03:38:00 UTC

500.00 USDT out — the full balance

Swept to the collection wallet [TQUgTVNNG2jgyjfgfb5FMYUGyqukkjbṛKb](#). The deposit address is never used again.

[f518943903d2edd419b23e568be9230c33b97d2e47e29343446cbf8dc95de1aa](#)

↓ 4 minutes 9 seconds later



—

2026-06-25 · 03:42:09 UTC

\$13,000 forwarded onward

The collection wallet pushes a batch — this investor's money now pooled with other people's — to the distribution wallet [TRpLdVbFnEytEtS1bpJ7yQsiBUEAFmPLK6](#).

IN PLAIN ENGLISH

The deposit address is a letterbox, not an account. Money posted through it is collected within hours, mixed with everyone else's, and moved on. Nothing was invested, held or traded there — the balance never sat still long enough for anything to happen to it.

Set that against “not pooled, not shared, yours.” From the moment it is batched, this particular \$500 cannot be followed as a distinct sum. What can be followed is the route, and every wallet on it.

D THE DEPOSITOR'S ACCOUNT

Recruited from the wreckage of an earlier scheme

The four deposit addresses in this report were not recovered later from memory. They were set out in an email the depositor sent to an anti-fraud investigator on **4 August 2026**, unprompted, before any of this analysis existed. That email also explains how he came to be there.

He had already lost money in **BG Wealth Sharing / DSJ Exchange** — a scheme documented separately by this alliance, and the subject of an FCA warning in May 2025. Northcrest Capital was presented to him as a partnership with Nexus and, in his words, **promoted as a way to recover those previous losses**. He put in \$500.

WHY THAT MATTERS

People who have already been defrauded are a known target market. They are identifiable, they are motivated, and they have a reason to take a second risk that a first-time investor would not. A scheme that recruits from the victim list of an earlier one is not finding customers — it is harvesting a pool.

What he was told after joining, but not before

The public materials describe referral rewards as an optional extra — a way to earn *more* alongside your returns. What he describes is different, and considerably worse. He says he was told that to recover **60% of his own investment** he would need to recruit at least

two people who each deposited a minimum of \$500, and that recruiting five people would unlock daily compounding rates of up to 80%.

If that is accurate, recruitment was not a bonus track. It was the condition attached to getting his own capital back — a structure that appears nowhere in the video or on the website.

He declined. He says he was not willing to encourage friends or family into something he had joined recently and did not fully understand, so he recruited nobody and simply used the platform.

Then the account was closed

He reports earning \$5.00 in a day on his \$500 — close to the 1.2% daily rate the platform advertises — and then, shortly afterwards, having his account closed without warning. The explanation he was given was that he had not communicated with the administrators through a chat application; closing the account, he was told, was for his own protection.

A DETAIL THAT CROSS-CHECKS

That chat requirement is not something he could have invented after the fact. The recruitment video, independently, tells new members they will be invited to a chat group after joining, and that a named co-owner will connect with each member there. Two separate sources, neither aware of the other, describing the same mechanism.

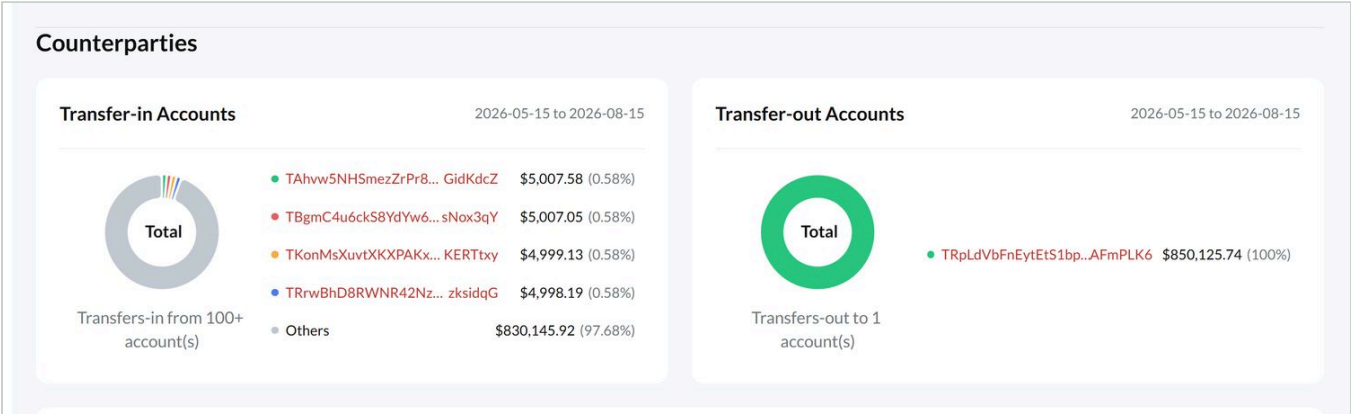
WHAT THIS IS AND ISN'T

This section is one person's account, and we present it as that. The deposit itself is on-chain and verifiable; what he was told in private messages is not. We include it because it is contemporaneous, because it was sent to a third party before any investigation began, and because one element of it independently corroborates the platform's own video.

The depositor's name, email address and country have been withheld. He is a member of the public who lost money and asked for help.

One wallet, a hundred letterboxes, one exit

The wallet that took the sweep does one thing. In the three months to 15 August 2026 it received **\$850,126 from more than 100 separate addresses** — and sent that money onward to **exactly one** destination.



The collection wallet's counterparties. Money in from over a hundred addresses, the largest supplying just 0.58% of the total, with 97.68% arriving from the long tail. On the right, a single green circle: 100% of everything leaving goes to the distribution wallet.

No single depositor accounts for more than 0.58% of the money coming in. That is not what a business's receipts look like, where a few large clients usually dominate — it is a crowd of small, similar-sized retail deposits. And a wallet that receives from a hundred sources but pays out to precisely one is not trading, banking or settling anything. It is a funnel.

TWO INDEPENDENT VIEWS, SAME NUMBER

Tronscan reports \$850,125.74 leaving this wallet for the distribution wallet. Viewed from the other end, the distribution wallet's own counterparty page shows \$850,125.74 received from this address. The books reconcile from both directions.

It was running a year before the rest of the network

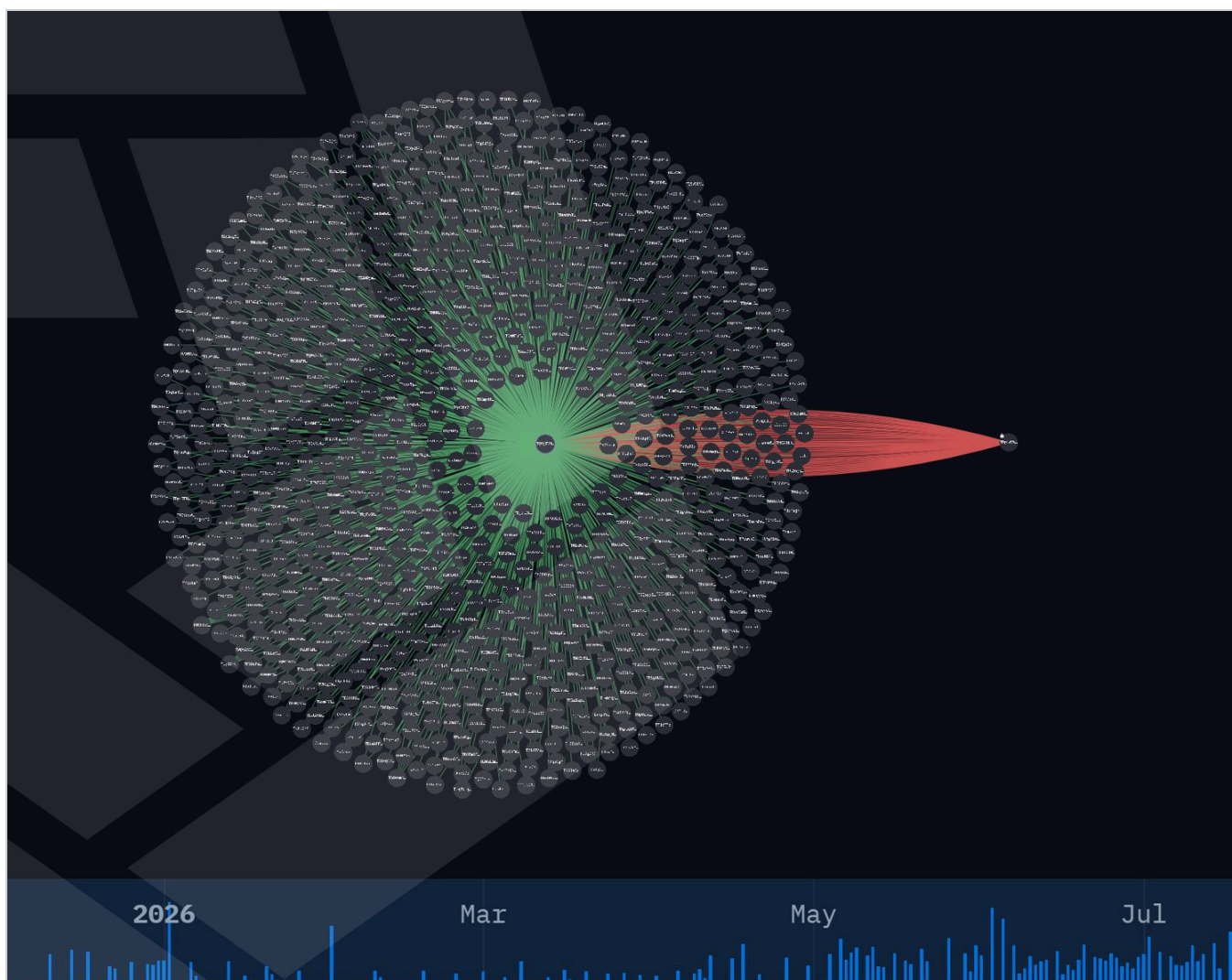
The distribution wallet made its first transaction on 9 February 2026. The investor deposited in June 2026. This collection wallet was already working in **March 2025** — roughly eleven months before the distribution wallet existed, and fifteen months before that deposit.



The collection wallet's entire history. Nothing until early 2025. A first burst around March 2025, steady collection through that year, then a steep climb to the heaviest volumes of its life in the weeks before publication. This is the full range, not a windowed view.

MARCH 2025 — THEIR OWN ACCOUNT AGREES

The recruitment video states that in **March 2025**, NexusX and Northcrest Capital signed a ten-year cooperation agreement running to March 2035, governed under Colorado law. A July 2025 press release repeats the same month. The wallet's first activity and the partnership date they advertise land in the same month, from entirely separate sources.



The same wallet, visualised. Every dot in the green cloud is a deposit address like the one this investor was given. The single narrow red channel leaving to the right is the sole outbound destination.

HOW TO READ THESE FIGURES

Tronscan displays the inbound count as “100+” rather than an exact number, so **100 is a floor**, and it covers three months rather than the wallet's full life. The real count is higher.

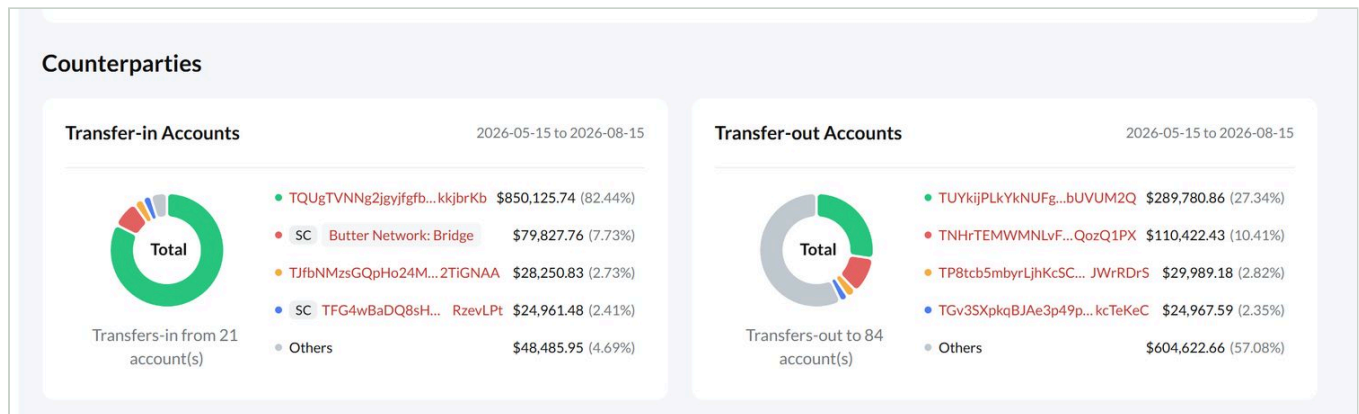
Deposit addresses of this kind are persistent — once issued and used, an address stays that member's address for further deposits on the same chain rather than being regenerated each time. So the inbound count tracks depositors fairly closely: broadly one address, one member. The remaining caveats are narrow. An individual could hold more than one account, and a few inbound counterparties are infrastructure rather than people, such as the cross-chain bridge described in the next section.

The graph illustrates shape, not quantity. Node labels are not legible at that scale. Every number here comes from explorer records, not from the graphic.

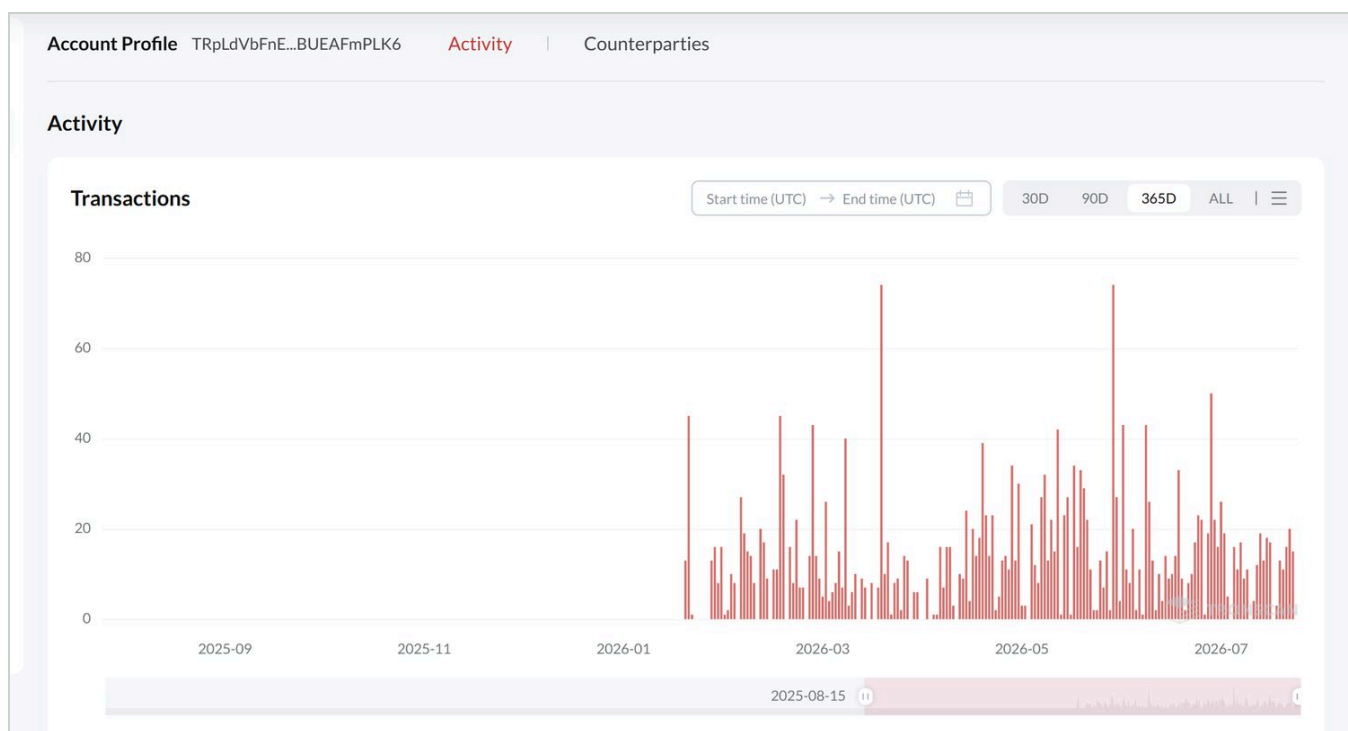
\$1.46 million in, \$1.46 million out, nothing kept

The wallet at the centre of this network handled **447 transfers** between 9 February and 16 August 2026, every one successful, almost all USDT. It received **\$1,477,325** and sent **\$1,458,203**. Its closing balance was around \$18,000; the highest it ever reached was roughly \$67,000.

It received from 23 addresses and paid out to 159. Its largest supplier is the collection wallet, at **\$1,230,030 across 106 transfers – 83% of everything in**. Its second-largest, \$119,356 over ten transfers, is a labelled cross-chain bridge, meaning some money entering this network arrives from other blockchains.



Tronscan counterparty breakdown, 15 May – 15 August 2026. Money in is concentrated: one address supplies 82.44%. Money out is dispersed across 84 accounts.



Twelve months of the distribution wallet. Nothing before early 2026, then continuous daily transactions. This wallet was not an existing account that started taking deposits. It was created for this.

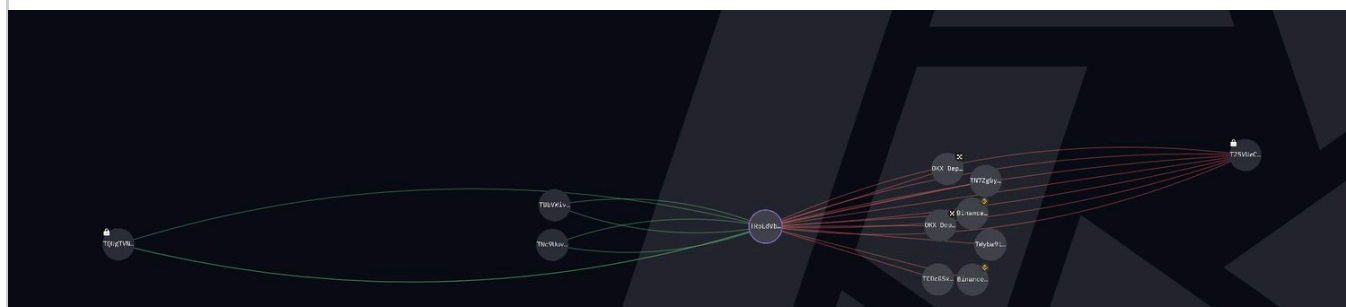
IN PLAIN ENGLISH

If a company is managing your money, it has to be holding it somewhere. A wallet that receives one and a half million dollars but never holds more than about sixty-seven thousand of it isn't managing anything. It is a corridor.

The network, month by month

Each frame extends the date window by roughly a month. Volume through the wallet tells the same story: **\$22,694 in February, \$52,317 in March, \$132,421 in April, \$334,484 in May, \$371,436 in June, \$408,879 in July** — an eighteen-fold increase in five months.

to Feb to Mar to Apr to May to Jun to Jul





Green lines are money in, red lines money out — the visualiser's own convention. Labelled exchange deposit addresses are present in the *earliest* frame. The route out was in place from the beginning.

G TWO DOORS

What members received, and what left by the other route

Money leaving the distribution wallet goes to two very different kinds of address. We pulled the complete transfer history of the largest example of each.

ROUTE ONE — TO MEMBERS

The payments wallet

RECEIVED

\$150,977 from 10 addresses

PAID OUT

\$150,762 in 1,011 transfers

TO HOW MANY PEOPLE

390 separate addresses

TYPICAL PAYMENT

\$50 — the median

PAYMENT SIZES

573 × \$50 · 194 × \$100 · 102 × \$300

RHYTHM

Repeat payments about every 10 days

KEPT

ROUTE TWO — ELSEWHERE

The extraction wallet

RECEIVED

\$618,277 in 16 transfers

PAID OUT

\$618,277 in 16 transfers

TO HOW MANY

11 addresses; top four took 87%

TYPICAL PAYMENT

Six figures

LARGEST

\$218,590 in two transfers

RHYTHM

Occasional, 22 May – 25 July

KEPT

\$215 of \$150,977

30 cents

Over the same period, **roughly \$151,000 reached 390 people in payments averaging \$149, while about \$618,000 left through eleven addresses.** Four times as much money exited by the second route as reached members by the first.

ONE NUMBER WORTH WATCHING

Payments to members grew steadily — 37 recipients in April, 126 in May, 204 in June, 218 in July. Then they stopped. In the whole of August to the 16th, this wallet made a single payment of \$500. The extraction route's last recorded movement was 25 July.

H THE SCHEDULE

The payments match the published rewards, to the dollar

Those \$50 and \$100 payments are not arbitrary. The platform publishes exactly what it pays and when, in the recruitment video and on a slide within it. Two things in that schedule map straight onto the ledger.

First, the ten-day rhythm

The video describes a ten-level rank ladder in which members advance by recruiting. At level one — reached with three direct referrals — a member receives a rank-up reward plus “**\$50 in stage rewards every 10 days**”. Higher levels scale: a team of 300 pays \$1,000 every ten days, a team of 5,000 pays \$5,000, and the top level, requiring 20,000 team members, pays \$15,000.

Measured on-chain, across 621 gaps between repeat payments to the same address, the **median interval is 10 days**. The most common payment is **\$50, appearing 573 times**. The schedule says every ten days in as many words, and the ledger does it.

Second, the deposit tiers

The slide sets out four entry points and what each pays. Every advertised daily return is exactly **1.2% of the deposit** — a flat rate across all four tiers.

DEPOSIT	REFERRER EARNs	NEW MEMBER EARNs	DAILY RETURN	10% OF TIER	PAYMENTS AT THAT AMOUNT
\$500	\$20	\$10	~\$6	\$50	573
\$1,000	\$70	\$30	~\$12	\$100	194
\$3,000	\$240	\$120	~\$36	\$300	102
\$5,000	\$450	\$300	~\$60	\$500	43

Those four amounts account for **912 of the 1,011 payments — 90.2%**. The next most common values fit the same rule at tiers the slide doesn't list: \$200 appears 46 times, \$600 twenty-seven times, \$1,000 seventeen times.

WHAT THIS DOES AND DOESN'T TELL US

It tells us the payments are the advertised programme, running on-chain. That closes a question a careful reader should have asked: are these really payouts, or could they be deposits arriving? They are payouts, and they follow a published schedule.

It does not tell us which kind of payment each one is. \$50 fits two entries in the same schedule — 10% of a \$500 deposit, and the level-one stage reward paid every ten days. The stage-reward reading fits better, because a \$500 deposit at the advertised \$6 a day would yield \$60 per ten days, not \$50. If that is right, the single most common payment on this wallet is a *recruitment* reward rather than a trading return.

One gap is striking. The referral and welcome rewards — \$20, \$10, \$70, \$30, \$240, \$450, \$120 — appear **zero times** across 1,011 payments. Either they are paid from a wallet we have not seen, or they exist only as numbers on a dashboard.

The return itself

1.2% a day is **438% a year** simple, or roughly seventy-eight times your money compounded. The video makes the compounding explicit, contrasting \$1,000 left in a bank for 90 days — about \$1,012 — with the same \$1,000 on the platform reaching

about \$2,926. That figure implies 1.2001% a day compounded: the same rate as the tier slide, arrived at independently. The claim is internally consistent. It is the consistency of a model, not of a market.

I THE PAPERWORK

The claims that can be checked against public registers

The video and the recruitment materials make several specific, checkable assertions. We set out what we found and, just as importantly, what we could not find.

- **“An SEC regulated investment platform”**, with “SEC and FinCEN regulatory oversight”. We located no SEC registration for Northcrest Capital. Readers can search the SEC's own Investment Adviser Public Disclosure database at adviserinfo.sec.gov and reach their own conclusion. Note that registering a company with a US state — the Colorado entity behind this name was incorporated in 2019 under a different name and renamed in 2025 — is not a licence to offer investment services to the public.
- **A founder with a Wall Street CV.** The video names a founder and chief strategy officer with fifteen years at four named investment banks and degrees from Wharton and Chicago Booth. We found no independently verifiable record of this person in financial-services registers or credible professional sources. The same name appears on a second company website with a *different* job title, and in a July 2025 press release distributed through a paid newswire — a service that publishes what it is given and does not verify it. We are not asserting the person does not exist; we are reporting that the biography appears only in the operation's own materials.
- **“Over 200 analysts”** and, in the press release, “over 200,000 active users”. No independent corroboration located.

AN IMPORTANT DISAMBIGUATION

There is a genuine, SEC-registered firm with a similar name: **NorthCrest Asset Management, LLC** of Plymouth, Minnesota, a subsidiary of Wealth Enhancement Group, registered with the SEC in 2021 and managing billions in client assets. It appears in SEC filings and is entirely unconnected to the platform described in this report.

We flag this so no reader confuses the two, and so nothing here reflects on that firm. If you are checking a name against a register, check the exact legal entity — similar names are a recognised tactic, and the SEC itself warns that scammers pose as legitimate firms.

J WHO GOT PAID

Not two groups, but three

It is tempting to divide everyone here into victims and operators. The ledger does not support that. Money leaving this network is distributed very unevenly, and the shape of that distribution is the shape of the scheme itself.

Most people received less than they could have put in

The payments wallet paid **390 addresses** a combined \$150,762. Of those, **323 — 83% — received under \$500 in total**, which is less than the minimum advertised entry deposit. Only 64 received more than \$500 across the entire period.

TOTAL RECEIVED	HOW MANY ADDRESSES	VALUE	SHARE OF ALL PAYMENTS
Under \$500	323	\$43,800	29.1%
\$500 – \$999	21	\$14,700	9.8%
\$1,000 – \$2,999	38	\$56,762	37.7%
\$3,000 and above	8	\$35,500	23.5%

Eight addresses took nearly a quarter of everything paid out. The top fifty took **63.7%**. The largest single recipient received \$8,700 across thirteen payments.

And above them, a layer paid far more

Set aside the three wallets that are plainly infrastructure, and the distribution wallet still paid **156 addresses** a combined \$943,261 directly. **Forty-six of them received \$10,000**

or more. The largest took \$36,000; others took \$30,000, \$30,000, \$25,000, \$21,000, \$21,000, \$20,000.

No published tier explains those sums. The highest advertised entry is \$5,000, returning about \$60 a day. Amounts of this size are consistent with the upper rungs of the rank ladder described in section G — where income is a function of how many people are beneath you.

WHY THIS MATTERS, AND WHAT IT DOES NOT PROVE

In a scheme funded by new deposits, early participants are paid out of later ones. Someone who joins first, recruits hard and withdraws steadily can finish in profit — and the money that made them profitable came from the 323 people who received less than the price of joining.

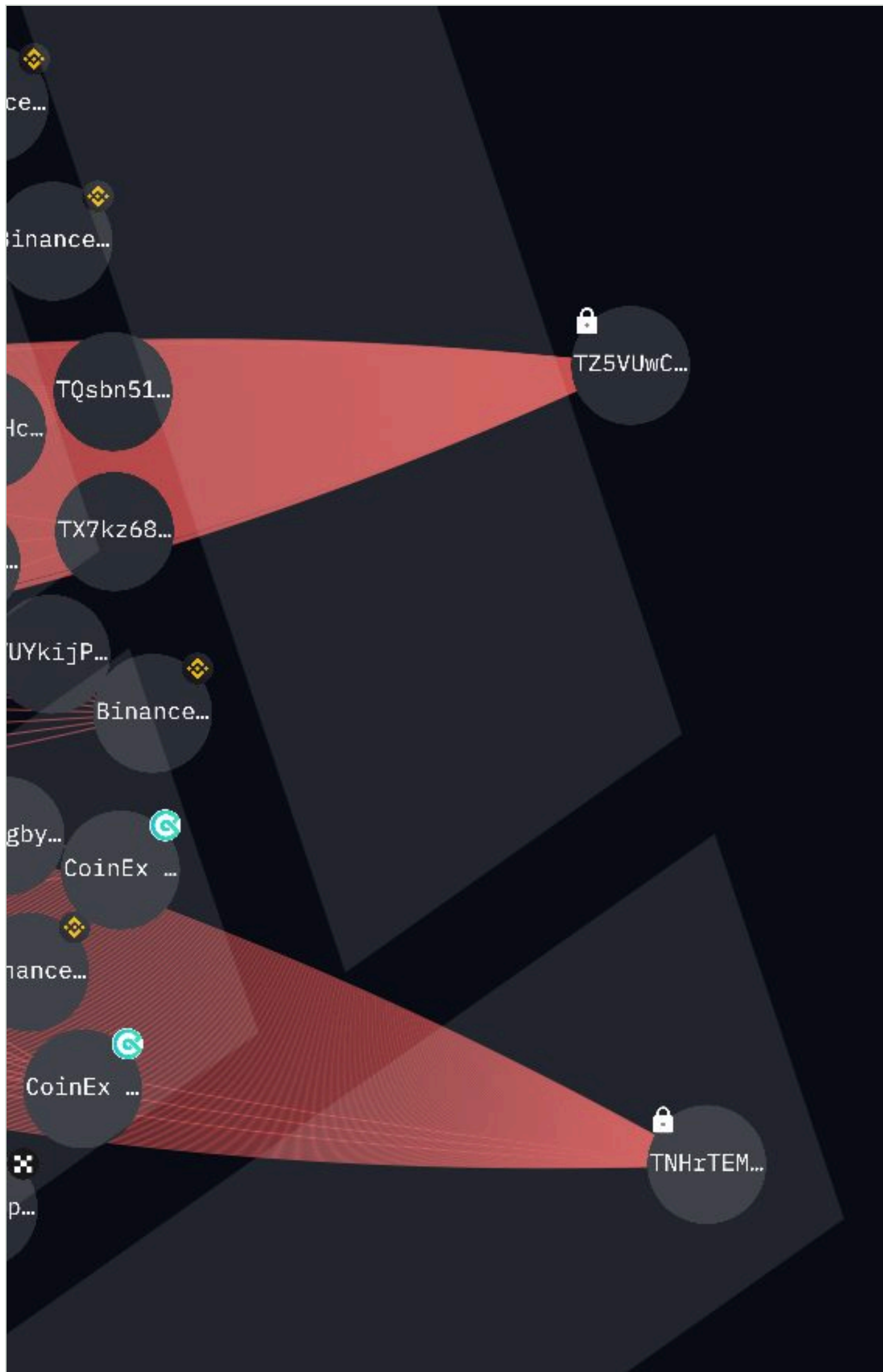
So the people at the top of this distribution are not, in any straightforward sense, victims. Whether they understood what they were part of is a separate question, and one the blockchain cannot answer. Recruiting people into a scheme you sincerely believe in looks identical on-chain to recruiting them into one you know is fake.

We are not naming these addresses or alleging wrongdoing by anyone holding one.

Receiving money is not evidence of intent. But it would be equally wrong to describe every payout recipient as a victim, and we do not.

The exchange endpoints, in that light

The outbound side of this network reaches deposit addresses at Binance, OKX, Bybit, CoinEx, Bitget and MEXC — the labelled nodes in the graphs above.



The outbound side, in detail. Labelled exchange deposit addresses receiving from the network's downstream wallets.

Many of these will be ordinary members converting small payments into spendable money — an entirely legitimate act, and not something anyone should read as evidence of wrongdoing. Others sit downstream of the larger recipients described above. And separately from both, the extraction wallet moved **\$618,277 in sixteen transfers** to a handful of addresses: \$218,590 to one, \$134,223 to another, \$133,218 to a third.

Those three we have not traced. Whether they end at an exchange, a bridge, or another layer of wallets is unresolved, and this report does not claim to know.

DELIBERATELY WITHHELD

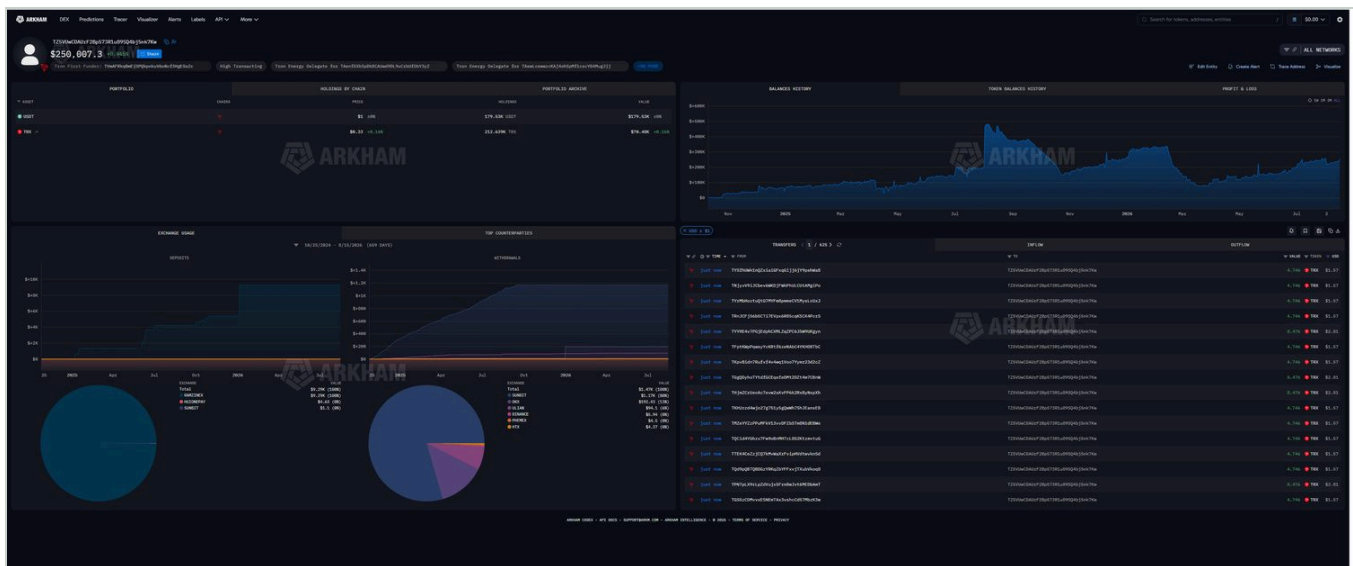
We are not publishing individual recipient addresses, exchange deposit addresses, or per-exchange amounts. On the operator side, publishing them would only signal which accounts to empty. On the member side, it would expose ordinary people's financial records — including people who lost money — for no good reason. The relevant material has been prepared for referral to exchange compliance teams and to Action Fraud, where the distinction between the groups can be drawn with account records rather than inference.

A deposit at an exchange proves an off-ramp, not a beneficiary. Behind any given address may be an operator, a promoter, a member, or a mule recruited for the purpose.

K A FALSE LEAD

The wallet that looked important and wasn't

One address appeared prominently in the early graphs, receiving **968 separate transfers** from inside the network. On a network diagram that looks like a major destination. It is not.



The same address, profiled. Its entity labels read “Tron Energy Delegate for...” — repeated, with 98 more not shown. Incoming transfers are uniform amounts of roughly 4.7 or 8.5 TRX, worth \$1.57 and \$2.81.

This is a commercial service. On TRON, sending USDT costs a fee that can be reduced by renting network resources rather than burning them, and this address rents them to more than a hundred unrelated customers. The 968 transfers total around \$6,000 across four months — an operating expense, not investor money.

WHY WE ARE TELLING YOU ABOUT IT

Because including it would have made the numbers look worse, and it would have been wrong. It is excluded from every figure in this report. A network graph shows how *often* addresses interact as readily as how much moves between them, and the two are easy to confuse.

It is also worth knowing what it implies: whoever runs these wallets rents energy at a steady cadence to cut transfer costs. That is an operator who has done this before.

L HOW WE KNOW

The method, step by step

- 1 Started with what the investor supplied.** Four deposit addresses and an account of how they were recruited. No payment was made to this platform to obtain evidence, and no account was opened.

- 2 **Checked all four addresses on public explorers.** Three had no transaction history at all. One had exactly two transactions.
- 3 **Followed the sweep.** The outgoing transfer identified the collection wallet by hash; the timestamps established how long the money sat there.
- 4 **Exported the full transfer history of every wallet in the chain** and re-summed each flow from the raw records, checking the direction of every transfer against its From and To fields rather than relying on any tool's summary.
- 5 **Tested the alternative explanation.** Round-number payments are also what deposits look like. We confirmed direction from the raw rows — the wallet is the sender in 573 of 576 \$50 transfers — and checked whether recipients ever sent money back. One of 390 did.
- 6 **Compared the ledger with the published schedule.** The rank ladder, the tier table and the advertised daily rate were taken from the operation's own video and slide, then tested against the payment amounts and intervals actually recorded on-chain.
- 7 **Ruled out a false lead.** The high-frequency address in section J was profiled, identified as a commercial energy-rental service, and excluded from all figures.
- 8 **Checked the checkable claims** against public registers, and recorded where we found nothing as carefully as where we found something.

M CHECK IT YOURSELF

Every address, one click away

These open the exact records behind this report. No account needed. If you cannot reproduce a figure from these, tell us and we will correct it.

WHAT IT IS	WHERE TO LOOK
The investor's deposit address — two transactions, total	TTQLs49PhUF51rTYFGNnxu3FsimCmpmW8M
The sweep to the collection wallet	f518943903d2edd419...95de1aa

WHAT IT IS

WHERE TO LOOK

The collection wallet	TQUgTVNNg2jgyjfgfb5FMYUGyqukkjbrKb
The distribution wallet — \$1.46m in six months	TRpLdVbFnEytEtS1bpJ7yQsiBUEAFmPLK6
The payments wallet — 1,011 transfers to 390 people	TNHrTEMWMNLvF9NCoGetA61ReDwQozQ1PX
The extraction wallet — \$618,277 in 16 transfers	TUYkijPLkYkNUFgsqF3L5ahyp5PbUVUM2Q
The cross-chain bridge supplying \$119,356	TXsDYB9ovFEFg4cja6gn1t1tpmrnSbYhHA
The Bitcoin address — never used	15FrL1CGsq1ofXiUwCF6sqZSTmdPPxCojs
The energy-rental service — excluded from all figures	TZ5VUwCDAUrF2Bp573R1u89SQ4bj5nk7Kw
The recruitment site the quotes come from	nexusxtrading.net
Check any adviser against the SEC's own register	adviserinfo.sec.gov

N WHERE WE HOLD THE LINE

What we did — and did not — claim

- **The link to the platform is testimonial, not on-chain.** That these addresses were issued by the platform rests on the depositor's account. It is contemporaneous and was given to a third party before any investigation began, which is considerably stronger than a later recollection — but the blockchain cannot show who put an address on a web page. This remains the one link not independently verified.

- **What he was told privately is his account alone.** The recruitment condition attached to recovering his capital, and the reason given for closing his account, come from his email. We report them as his account, not as established fact.
- **We do not say these wallets are owned by any named company or person.** We describe a structure and a set of flows. Ownership is a matter for evidence we do not hold.
- **We do not assert that any named individual is fictitious.** We report that a biography could not be independently verified. Those are different statements and we mean the weaker one.
- **\$1.46 million is a floor.** It is what passed through one wallet, and only from February 2026. The collection wallet was taking deposits in March 2025 — eleven months earlier. A separate supplier of \$298,277 into the extraction wallet has not been traced, so at least one other collection line exists.
- **“100+ deposit addresses” is a display cap, not a count,** over three months rather than the full period. The true figure is higher.
- **“March 2025” is read from a chart,** not from a transaction. It is the first activity visible on the full-range view.
- **The payments are payments.** The chain shows direction, amount, timing and recipient, and those match a published schedule. It does not label which reward each payment represents.
- **An exchange deposit is not proof of who benefited.** It identifies an off-ramp.
- **Graphics are illustrative.** Every figure comes from explorer records, cross-checked against raw transaction exports. Where the graph and the ledger disagreed — as with the energy-rental address — we went with the ledger.
- **We did not fund the scheme.** No deposit was made, no account opened. Everything here is public chain data or content served to any visitor of a public website.

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This document summarises publicly available blockchain records and publicly published claims. It describes on-chain mechanics and money flows. It is not legal or financial advice, and it is not an assertion of criminal conduct against any named individual or company. Every address and hash above is verifiable via the links provided.

If you have money in this platform, or you were recruited into it, the addresses above are the ones to check against your own records. If a recovery service approaches you offering to get your funds back — particularly one requiring you to buy anything — treat that approach itself as a warning.